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MISCELLANY.

THE HOUSE ON THE CLIFF.

On the morning of a fine day, in the Spring of 1819, I embarked in a Durham-boat, at Easton, Pa. for Philadelphia. I passed my time pleasantly in listening to the songs and anecdotes of the boatmen, and viewing the beautiful and sometimes sublime scenery presented on either side. At one place, the shores receded with a gentle upward slope, until they attained the importance of hills appearing blue in the distance, at another they stood proudly up, looking upon the fresh-blooming lowlands. But in one particular place, the appearance was as if a mountain, by some powerful convulsion, had been severed in the midst; for the lofty precipices on each side were about the same height, and the projecting crags appeared as if they had one articulated, as a geological anatomist would say. The river there grew narrower in its channel, and dashed, and foamed, and roared among a thousand rocks that interrupted its course. Such passages are called falls; and, according to the hyperbole of the boatmen, the boats rush through them at the rate of "a mile a minute." Many of the rocks are overflowed by the water, especially at the time of freshets. These would cause the wreck of many a poor man's hopes, but that their situations are marked by a line of poles that have been erected on them, and from which wave the red flags of warning.—In passing these falls, the heaving waves occasion much difficulty to the boatmen, dashing over the sides of the boat, and demanding the constant labour of its conductors to prevent their becoming overwhelming. According to my remembrance, not many houses overlooked the river, but I noticed one that I must particularize. It stood on the Pennsylvania shore, immediately on the brow of one of the opposite cliffs I have mentioned, and it seemed so small that you might have imagined an eagle had flown off with a cage, and placed it there to build its nest in. I happened to be acquainted with the history of this house, and therefore—no longer delaying the reader with description—I will hasten to its relation.

In the army under the command of Washington, at the time of his retreat through New Jersey, was a captain Samuel Bailey. He was a native of Trenton; young, brave, skillful, and enterprising—a thorough patriot. Before he entered the army, he had plighted vows with a young lady of his native place—one endowed with all the qualities, both of spirit and person, that constitute true loveliness. Her name was Elizabeth Gardiner. Her father had been one of the first victims of the war, leaving his widow and only daughter, with all the timidity natural to woman, to suffer the vicissitudes of "the times that tried men's souls." The death of Elizabeth's father, and the dangers incident to the station of the captain, had deferred their marriage; and, when the retreating army was forced to abandon Trenton, they parted from each other with a sadness that seemed ominous of approaching misfortune.

When the Hessians entered Trenton, they considered the flying Americans as if disbanded, and resigned themselves to every species of dissipation. One of their sergeants, named Baum, quartered himself at the house of Mrs. Gardiner, and exercised a high authority in regard to his comforts. The lone widow would have had to endure even greater impositions than she did, had it not been that the sergeant took a particular fancy to Elizabeth, in consequence of which, whenever she was in his presence, his nature appeared less rude than usual, and his whole behaviour assumed a cast wonderfully sentimental. These manifestations of partiality became more striking every time Elizabeth appeared before him, until, at last, he openly avowed his feelings, and became lavish in his efforts to obtain her favor. Being uniformly repulsed, he soon grew violent, and, at one time, he muttered a hint of employing force if he should find entreaty of no avail. Elizabeth and her mother were so well acquainted with the course of the war, that they were greatly alarmed by this threat; although they still hoped that military discipline possessed sufficient authority to prevent a subaltern putting such a threat into execution.

Baum became more importunate daily, but Elizabeth remained the same as at first. Concluding at last, that she would never be won over to his purpose, he resolved to remove her to some place where she would be completely in his power, and where he would be beyond the cognizance of his superiors. With this in view, he sought and obtained permission to select twenty men, and keep a watch over the adjacent country. He soon conformed these men to his designs, by persuading them that Mrs. Gardiner had a large quantity of specie concealed in her house, and promising

to divide it among them as a reward for their services. Having gained this point, he devoted an entire day to the discovery of a situation suited to his purpose. He bent his course up the banks of the Delaware, for some miles, when he arrived at the opposite cliffs described in the commencement of my narrative.—The Pennsylvania side seemed most secure, and he therefore crossed the river. He then divided his men, and despatched them up and down along the shore, in quest of a proper place of concealment. In the mean time, he ascended with some difficulty the jutting crags, and was delightfully surprised on finding, about half way from the ground to the top of the cliff, a fine spacious cave, extending backward into the rocks nearly twenty feet. The entrance was almost entirely obscured by a wild briar that sprang up from the earth in a crevice, and climbing from point to point, spread its bare twigs thickly around. It was precisely appropriate. He returned to the opening immediately, and, by the preconcerted signal of the shrill-sounding fife, recalled his companions. Then recrossing the river he marched back to Trenton.

The next evening Mrs. Gardiner and Elizabeth were sitting by the fire-side, reviewing the behaviour of sergeant Baum, when a Hessian woman entered the room. Addressing Elizabeth, she said:

I came to see, Miss, if you a'nt the young lady that has been looking to the sick woman, down yonder on the river shore.

Do you mean old Mrs. Williams? enquired Elizabeth.

I don't know her name, answered the woman, but her house is just at the foot of your garden.

That is Mrs. Williams. What message do you bring from her?

Why, I was just going by the door, when a little boy ran out and told me his grandmother was very sick, and asked me to go in and see her. And so, when I went in, I did find the old woman out o' sorts; and she wanted me to come up here, and ask you if you could-a' throw your cloak over you, and come down there a minute. So I told her be-cause I would do a trifle of that kind, and I came up here right away to tell you.

My dear, said Mrs. Gardiner, I hardly think it proper you should venture out after dark. You know the soldiers are always straggling about, at this time; and besides that, it is so cold and stormy to-night. Still it seems a pity that the poor old woman should suffer, while her friends are so near.

I think, mother, I had better go, replied Elizabeth, I could not sleep a moment all night, if I were to think of her being sick and alone.

Well, then, rejoined the mother, you may get my cloak as well as your own, for I must go with you.

No, no, my good madam, said the woman, I'm sure you had better keep to the house. I promised the old woman to come back with Miss, for she thought you would not fancy her coming alone. So if you please, madam, I'll go with her myself.

Elizabeth persuaded her mother to remain at home; then, after saying she would soon return, she wrapped her cloak around her, and departed with the woman for the house of Mrs. Williams.

'Tis a wonderful raw night, Miss, observed the woman, as they walked down the garden. How I should hate to cross the river.

Cross the river! exclaimed Elizabeth, what made you think of that?

Nothing—only as I felt the cold wind I thought it would blow colder off shore. And then it is so dark, and there's so much ice in the river, that it would be rather a tough pull, and a dangerous one too, I think.

There is no doubt, said Elizabeth, but it would be a freezing voyage. However, it would be impossible to cross now, for Washington stripped the Jersey shore of boats, when he passed over, two or three weeks ago.

Not of all the boats, neither, answered the woman.

Why, do you know of any left?

I'm not agoing to tell you that, Miss, so you needn't ask me.

Elizabeth could not refrain from laughing; the woman spoke with so much gravity about circumstances apparently of such little interest to either of them. But the Hessian appeared vexed, on being laughed at, and retorted in rather a predictive tone:

People sometimes laugh when there's no occasion. If you happen to cross the river to night, you'll find out whether there are any boats left or not.

They had just passed from the garden-gate to the shore, as the woman spoke thus; and her tone and manner so startled Elizabeth, that she instantly stopped, saying:—

I am obliged to you for your company, ma'am, so far; but you will permit

me to proceed alone. I am used to be treated with respect.

Scarcely had she uttered these words when a powerful arm seized her round the waist, and ere she could utter a scream, a strong hand was compressed forcibly on her lips.

"That's right," exclaimed the treacherous Hessian, "off with the impudent baggage! off with her!"

Elizabeth struggled, but in vain. She was carried swiftly away; and soon heard the hum of voices at a little distance. She made another effort to cry out, but it was useless, for she was quickly convinced she was among foes, by their asking her bearer, on hearing his footsteps, if he had secured their prize.

"Aye, indeed, that I have!" was the answer;—and Elizabeth knew the voice of Baum! A tremor seized her whole frame, and she swooned in his arms.

Baum seated himself on the stern of the boat, with Elizabeth in his lap, and ordered his men to pull diligently for the opposite shore. They rowed immediately; but soon found their way obstructed by the floating ice. The night was black as Tartarus; the wind blew piercingly, and the snow flew fast and thick. The crushing of the ice-cakes, with the scraping of the sides of the boat against their sharp edges, & the dashing of the waters, were all circumstances calculated to inspire horror. But still they urged their passage, now making rapid progress, then rushing against impediments, or forced down the stream by large fragments of ice, which sometimes surrounded and bound their boat fast and then releasing it from imprisonment, permitted it to heave and plunge among the waves. At one time they rowed, and at another employed their oars as poles, pushing from one field of ice to another. In this way they at last succeeded in reaching Pennsylvania.

Well done, my lads, said Baum, as he stepped ashore, with the still insensible Elizabeth. To the last cent of that miserly old widow will I divide her wealth among you for this night's work. But be in a hurry, for we have no time to stand idle in this weather. Make your boat fast, and bring your arms, the ropes the board, and the blankets, and let us be moving on.

I'll tell you, he continued, as they began their march, I'll tell you a story, proving how much I am like the son of a king. It may haply cheer our time a moment; for as we have no very comfortable walk, we stand in need of a little comfortable talk. Well, then, one day, since we came to Trenton, I went into a house where I found our chaplain. He was reading Homer's Iliad, and there was an account of a beautiful young Princess named Hellen, who had run off with a fellow from a town called Troy. The chaplain told me she had beaux by the dozen; and rich ones too, and all princes. Of course, they all wanted her; but, as only one could have her, a bargain was made that whichever should kill a certain wild boar that did a good deal of mischief about there; should have Hellen for his wife. Well, the fellow's name that killed the boar was Merry Laus, and so he got the girl.

"Ha, ha, ha! I dare," said one of the men, in a tone intended for one of humor, and, no doubt, thinking he was very humorous; "I dare say he was merry enough! ha, ha, ha!"

But the fun of it comes now; continued the sergeant. They had not been married long when that fellow from Troy came to see Merry Laus. I think his name was Paris—but let's see—no, if I remember right, his name was Troy, and he came from Paris."

Ah! that's more like it; said one of the men, that's more like it—my father was once at Paris."

Well, be that as it may, proceeded the sergeant, he had sense enough to fall in love with Helen; and, while Merry Laus was absent one time, he positively persuaded her to run away with him! This was all the chaplain told me about the matter; but it had so great an effect on me, that I determined from that moment to run away with this pretty creature. Now I am this much like the son of a king—for you must know Troy had a king called Prime—

Prime! hey, interrupted the most thoughtful man of the party; I wonder if they named the powder at the touch hole after him?

Like enough they did, answered the sergeant, for it just shoots across my mind that the chaplain did say something about Prime going off, and a great firing at Paris. But as I was going to say, I am much like this son of a king. Troy coaxed away the beautiful wife of another man, and I have kidnapped a beautiful girl, who was never married.

Huzza for sergeant Baum! exclaimed one. But pray sergeant! what did Troy do with Helen?

Do with her repl! the sergeant, why he took her home to Paris, and kept her

in king's Prime's palace, and she lived a queen!

Ay, ay, returned the man, that was proper treatment. But here you are not the king's son, for you are going to keep this girl in a cold cave, in a cold season. Think of that sergeant Baum!

Poh man! don't I intend to have the mouth loaded up immediately, and don't I intend to keep a good warm fire there? Why I expect that cave will be more pleasant than a palace! This sweet creature was never actually married, but then she is engaged to a fool of an American Captain, named Bailey; and I shall have the pleasure of tricking the rebel.

Is that a joke, or is a plain matter of fact? asked the man.

As plain a matter of fact as that it is snowing. You recollect the skirmish we had the other night with a detachment of horse, when we lost several men? Well, this is the same captain Bailey that commanded that party, and that made such a dash with broad blade. By the powers of war! I am glad to plague that fellow!

You have good reason to hate captain Bailey, retorted the other, for it was only your running that kept you from lying down. People sometimes say, let your head save your heels, but your heels were the salvation of your head.

Frederick Bokum! said the sergeant, you have passed your bounds. Go back and take charge of the boat till we return.

I thank you, Sir, answered Bokum, and immediately withdrew from the company.

I can never keep good friends with that fool, continued the Sergeant; he is always picking at one's tender places; and he finds fault with the least approach to hard dealing with an enemy. Hang him! I expect he'll be in a pet for a week.

Persevering through all obstacles, the company journeyed onward, until, after a dreary march of two hours, they found themselves on the shore immediately under the cave.

Now lads! said Baum, some of you up the crags, with your ropes, and fix affairs as quick as possible.

By Jupiter! exclaimed one, on examining the rocks, it will be no easy task to climb these crags; why they are all crusted with sleet, and the snow makes them so slippery that you can get no foothold on a place like this.

But you must up! said Baum, impatiently, off with your Bayonets, and break the ice as you climb!

Confound such a job, said one of the men; if that old widow was as rich as old Nick, her money would'n't pay for breaking one's neck.

As it was a work of necessity, however, they commenced it immediately; and, after a considerable time succeeded in clearing a pathway, in reaching the ledge at the entrance of the cave.

Holla, there! they cried to their fellows below, here comes the ropes. And then, holding on to one end of each, they threw down two ropes.

There lads! said Baum, fasten the board now, and be sure you do it safely.

They then took a board about two feet long and one broad, and ran the ends of the ropes through two holes, one at each end of the ropes were then secured under the board by large knots. Thus a conveyance was formed, resembling a common swing. Baum then seated himself on the board, with Elizabeth in his lap. He ordered the men above to haul them up; and while he kept himself from the rocks by means of a musket, he made a safe ascension.

By the powers of war! said he, as he stepped into the cave, that was a perilous rising. I was plaguedly afraid my left hand rope would break, and quite as much so that some of you would slip. But Providence seems to favor us, as the chaplain says. There my darling you may sleep awhile longer, and he laid the listless girl on some blankets, out of the range of the wind. He then ordered the men to bring up some wood.

Just as the men reached the ground, their companions hailed them, and requested them to be silent a moment; for they heard the trampling of horses over the frozen ground. They all collected behind a projection of rocks, that defended them from the wind. Their lantern was placed on a ledge in the angle, and the light gleamed brightly from their musket barrels.

Hark! said one again, didn't you hear a horse neigh?

Now, by Jupiter! said another, you are a pack of cowards. Suppose a horse did neigh, are nineteen Hessian soldiers to listen in effright!

Our business is not of the most encouraging kind to-night, answered another, I feel more afraid of the stings of conscience than any thing else. But look there! didn't you see something moving over there the other side in the dark?

O heavens! cried the one who had

spoken just before, you poor poltroon. Talk about conscience indeed, and motions—why, it was only the wind blowing through the lantern, and flickering the blaze. By Jupiter! I'm ashamed of my company.

These words were scarcely pronounced, when a loud voice, close by, cried out—"Fire!"

The sudden thunder startled the hills around—and seven the nineteen soldiers fell on the spot. A horrid shriek burst from the remainder, as they seized their arms, tremblingly; and a shout of Bailey and vengeance! told the onset of the avengers. The Americans charged with the bayonet; and the captain leaving his men to their own good conduct, sprang up the crags, as swiftly as if there had been no impediment. The lantern threw a gleam of light round the cavern, and, just as he entered, the Hessian like a roused lion, was rushing out to the conflict. His sword flashed in his hand and as the form of Bailey burst in, it fell like lightning. The captain warding the blow, but his own lighter blade was shattered to the hilt, and flew glittering around in a thousand fragments. A second and a heavier stroke descended; but he averted it with the barrel of his pistol. The shock, however, discharged the pistol; and the ball, unfortunately, was spent in vain. The blue smoke filled the cave, and the combatants throbbed with horrible suspense until it partially cleared away. As soon as they perceived each other, the Hessian, with a hellish curse, leaped towards the defenceless captain, and made a thrust at him, which was intended to be decisive; but Bailey, with a dexterous movement avoided this also, and the exertion of the Hessian only served to dash himself against the rocks. A moment, and, ere he recovered from the shock the captain's weighty pistol rang against his temple; he was grasped by the throat, and dashed from the precipice. As he fell, however, his sense of life seemed to rush back through his whole frame. He caught by the strong roots of the wild-brier on the ledge, uttering bitter imprecations, and, nearly regained his standing; when the captain seized the fallen sword, and, with one fell sweep, cleft through his neck. The light glared on his eyeballs as they started from their sockets; his head dropped over his shoulders, his hands relaxed their hold, and he fell from, crag to crag to the shore. The clash of arms had ceased below; the captain, from the edge of the cliff, shouted—"victory! victory!"—and his men echoed the sound with a loud shout of "victory! victory!"

Bailey then re-entered the cave, in quest of Elizabeth. She was not there! He was frenzied. Flying to the edge of the cliff again, he called her name, and listened for a reply. He thought, he heard a low voice above him. He looked up, and as he looked, the moon shone out from the midst of the tempest, the top of the cliff was brightened, and he beheld a female form, in a white garment, kneeling, and with both hands lifted to heaven. With great difficulty, he climbed the dangerous steep; and, as soon as he attained its summit, Elizabeth's arms were clasped around his neck, and she sank on his bosom, saying—"God has saved my love."

Do you remember Frederick Bokum, who was ordered back to take the charge of the boat? Instead of attending to the boat, he started immediately for the American army. It was the night preceding the memorable 26th of December. The retreating army had faced about, and was then marching to conquest. Bokum soon met a detachment of American horse. Captain Bailey was commander! Bokum was enraptured. He told the captain the state of affairs. The captain told Washington. Washington permitted him to pursue. He chose fifteen men, armed them with muskets, pursued, rescued Elizabeth, and was, the next day, one of the most active in the conflict at Trenton.

The house on the cliffs was built as a memento of the rescue. A framed account of the transaction used to be suspended within its walls. For many years, the country lads and maidens resorted there on the 26th of December; and they generally found that the holiday there spent, was more productive of pleasure than any other of the Christmas week. Never did another maiden, however, climb the crags that Elizabeth climbed; and never, since captain Bailey's pistol was discharged by the stroke of Sergeant Baum's sword, has any other gun been fired upon that shore, than the fowling-piece of the sportsman. It is my bed-time—Good night!

Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

Hassan Pacha, governor of Smyrna, a man much beloved and a good magistrate, died of an apoplectic fit.

It is observed of gold, by an old epigrammist, "that to have it is to be in fear, and to want it, to be in sorrow."

MAINE LEGISLATURE.
IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

The committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an Act, passed March 3d, 1829, entitled an Act making provision for the organization of Corporations, as is contained in the proviso of said Act.

An order passed to take from the files of last year the petition of the Inhabitants of Fryeburg, and to send the same down to the House.

The committee on Judiciary were instructed to inquire if any further provisions respecting foreign attachments were expedient—also if any further provisions were expedient relative to actions on bonds, &c.—also to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Crier of Courts, and of requiring Clerks and the Sheriff to perform the duties now performed by the Crier, without any addition to their present compensation.

AFTERNOON.

The committee on the Judiciary were instructed to consider whether any further equity powers ought to be given to the Supreme Court in cases of Fraud, Trust, Accident and Mistake where there is not a plain, adequate and sufficient remedy by the rules of the common law.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

On motion of Mr. Hinds, ordered. That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expenditures of the State House at Augusta: and to see whether the appropriations of \$80,000 have been already expended, &c.

The committee appointed were Hinds, Dunlap and Hutchinson.

A letter was read from Lemuel Paine, Counsellor from Kennebec, who signified his acceptance of the office, and his readiness to take the oaths required.

On motion of Mr. Hilton, ordered. That to-morrow, 10 o'clock, be proposed to the House as the time when the Senate will meet them in convention to qualify the Counsellors elect.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

The President announced the following Committees:—

On Bills on the second reading.—Messrs. Dunlap, Kingsbury, Megquier, Phelps, Steele, Gardiner, Hinds, Hutchinson, and Drummond.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Ingalls, Hutchinson, Phelps, Morse, Gardiner, Drummond, Healy.

A message from the House was delivered by Mr. Child, their Clerk, that the House concur with the Senate in their proposition made yesterday, for a convention of both Houses of the Legislature this day at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of qualifying such Counsellors elect as have signified their acceptance of that office.

Written communications were received of Lemuel Paine, David Crowell, Daniel Stewart, Jr. and Phineas Varnum, Counsellors elect, signifying their acceptance of the same, and that they were ready to take and subscribe the oaths necessary to qualify them to discharge their duties.

On motion of Mr. Healy, Ordered, that the Committee upon the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an alteration in the act, entitled "an Act for regulating Ferries." Sent down for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Drummond, Ordered, that Messrs. Drummond and Healy be a committee with such as the House may join to contract with some suitable person to perform the duty of drafting and copying bills for the members of the Legislature sent down for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Davee, Ordered, that the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to take into consideration the expediency of so far modifying "An Act to provide for the sale and distribution of ministerial funds" passed Feb. 12, 1824—that the annual rents and profits of lands granted and reserved for the use of the ministry and the interest accruing from monies arising from the sale of the same, may by a vote of towns be appropriated for the maintenance and support of schools therein with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Megquier, Ordered, that 200 copies of the Rules and Orders be printed for the use of the members.

Agreeably to adjournment the two Houses met in Convention—when Lemuel Paine, David Crowell, Daniel Stewart, Jr. and Phineas Varnum, Counsellors elect, came in and before the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses of the Legislature took and subscribed the oaths required by the Constitution to qualify them to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

The Petitions of the inhabitants of Buxton and Hollis; of Joseph Whitney and als. were severally taken from the files, read, and referred to the com. on Turnpikes, &c.—Sent down for concurrence.

An order of the last Legislature that the com. on Interior Fisheries take into consideration what alterations are necessary respecting the act passed the 3d Feb. 1824, entitled an act to prevent the destruction of Fish called Salmon and Alewives, in Denny's river on Pennin-aquam, in the county of Washington, was taken from the files, with the ac-

companying papers, read and referred to the com. on Interior Fisheries—sent down for concurrence.

Petition of David Springer and als. was taken from the files, read and referred to the Committee on Interior Fisheries—sent down for concurrence.

The Petition of Inhabitants of Fryeburg that the Statute relating "to the method of laying out and making provisions for the repair of highways," may be repealed—read and referred to the Committee on Turnpikes, Bridges, and Canals.

Petitions of Penobscot Indians for leave to sell two township: of do for leave to sell all their timber at one sale—read and referred to the Committee on State Lands in concurrence.

Petition of Samuel P. Dutton and al. for an act of incorporation as a Literary Club, was read and referred to the Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions in concurrence.

Petition of Thomas Smiley and al. to be annexed to the town of Clinton was read and referred to the committee on Incorporation of Towns—sent down for concurrence.

Petition of Daniel J. Perley, for allowance for attending a destitute family as a physician, out of the limits of any incorporated place, was read and referred to the committee on Claims in concurrence.

Petition of Hugh M. Boynton, for compensation for loss and injury sustained while on military duty, was read and referred to the committee on sick and wounded soldiers in concurrence.

Mr. M. from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the petition of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation, praying for the exclusive right of navigating, by Steam, the Sebago Pond, ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof and recommend that the same be referred to the committee on Turnpikes, Bridges, and Canals—and the report was accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

The same gentlemen from the same Com. to whom was referred an order of the 5th inst. instructing said Committee "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the taking of the Census of the inhabitants of this State, &c." asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, the same subject having been referred to a special Com. of the Senate and House and the report was accepted—sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Dunlap from the Com. on Banks and Banking, on the petition of the Directors of Winthrop Bank, reported a bill entitled an additional Act respecting the the Winthrop Bank and the Rules and Orders of the Senate having been dispensed with, was read twice and passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Phelps from the Com. on State Lands, in the petition of Edward Smith, reported a Resolve in favor of said Smith and the Rules and Orders of the Senate having been dispensed with, was read twice and passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Gardiner from the Com. on the Incorporation of Towns, on the Petition of Seth Soule and als.; of Elijah A. Buzzell and als.; of Alfred Farham and als. of Auger Chace and als. reported that the said Petitioners severally have leave to bring in a bill—sent down for concurrence.

The same gentleman, from the same Com. on the Petition of Ephraim Quinn and als. and on the Petitions of George Sermund and als. reported the order of Notices, on each of said Petitions severally—sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Phelps, from the Com. on State Lands on the petition of Columbus Dunn, and als. reported a bill in favor of the settlers on Township numbered ten and eleven, read first time and to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M. assigned for a second reading.

Mr. Hutchinson, from the Com. on the Incorporation of Parishes, on the petition of the Trustees of the Ministerial fund in the town of Bridgton, reported a Bill, entitled An Act to extend the powers of the Trustees of the Ministerial funds in Bridgton, read first time and to-morrow 11 o'clock, A. M. assigned for a second reading.—Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Petitions of Penobscot Indians; of John Dickerson; Hugh M. Boynton; Daniel J. Perley; Samuel P. Dutton & al.; Inhabitants of Fryeburg; read and referred.

An order came down from the Senate requesting the House to concur in a proposition for an early adjournment. Committed to a select committee.—Mr. Boutelle, Mr. Smith of N. M. Norton.

The House then adj. till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Petition of Mr. Homer and als.

Remonstrance of Roland Holland and als.; of Enos Greely and als.

An order passed passed directing but one session a day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. excepting Mondays, then at 10.

A Committee was appointed in concurrence with the Senate on the State Buildings.—Com. Messrs. Severance, Norton, Curtis, Bonney, and Lord.

Remonstrance of Thomas Smith and als.

Petition of the Selectmen of Cumberland.

The com. on County Estimates, made a report.

Mr. Kelsey was appointed on the committee on State Lands, in place of Mr. Chandler who has leave of absence. Mr. Kelsey was excused from serving on the committee on Banks and Banking, and Mr. Gilman substituted.

A select Committee was appointed on Primary Schools; Messrs. Shaw of Wiscasset; Greaton, of Starks; and Wheeler, of Cape Elizabeth.

Petition of D. Marshall and als.

Communications were received from Messrs. Paine, Crowell, Stewart, and Varnum, accepting the office of Counsellors.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill altering the time of the S. J. Court in Lincoln county, which was read twice, and to-morrow assigned for 3d reading—committed to the committee on engrossed bills.

At eleven o'clock both branches met in Convention and qualified the above named Counsellors.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

In the Senate, Thursday, Feb. 4, Mr. Smyth, of Maryland, gave notice that he should, to-morrow, request the Senate to dispense with the orders of the day, after the morning business, for the purpose of acting upon private bills.—The Senate then took up Mr. Foot's resolution, and Mr. Rowan entered in an argument upon the constitutional existence of States, as States, contending that they were sovereigns, independent of the Federal Government.

The House took up, in Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, the Census Bill, and various amendments were proposed and rejected or adopted. These propositions occupied the committee until 4 o'clock, when the committee rose, and reported the bill as amended, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, Friday, Feb. 5, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Grundy, on the 1st inst. "to postpone the subscriptions on the part of the Senate to the compilation of the Public Documents, proposed to be printed by Gates & Seaton, until an appropriation shall be made."

The bill for increasing the salaries of several District Judges was after some discussion, recommitted.

The Senate adj. to Monday.

In the House, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on Coffee and Teas; which was twice read and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. McDuffie, from the same committee, reported a bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses. The bills proposes a duty of 90 cts. per cwt. on iron in bars, &c. hammered, or rolled, on hemp and flax \$35 per ton, on cotton bagging 3 3-4 cts. per square yard on wool manufactured 25 per cent. ad valorem, until June 30, 1831, 20 per cent. the next year, and 15 per cent. after June 30, 1832, manufactures of wool 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem, except worsted, stuff good and blankets, which are to pay 25 per cent, cotton goods 25 per cent with a minimum of 30 cts. per square yard, salt 10 cents a bushel, sugars blank, molasses 4 cents a gallon, linseed, hempseed, rapeseed oil, 15 per cent. The bill having been read, Mr. Ramsay, to prevent the discussion of the subject at this session, moved to reject the bill, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Cambreleng opposed the adoption of this course, saying that attempts to destroy the bill in this way would prove futile. Mr. Ramsay replied. Mr. P. P. Barbour opposed the motion. Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table. On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. By the time this was completed, the hour allotted to morning business was expired.

In the Senate, Monday, Feb. 8 Robert H. Adams, Senator from the State of Mississippi, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Rowan resumed and concluded his remarks on Mr Foot's resolution.—The Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr Barton of Missouri, who will follow Mr Rowan

In the House, a memorial was presented from certain Chiefs of the Creek Nation, now in Washington, praying the protection of the Government, &c.

The bill reported by Mr McDuffie, on Friday, to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses, was taken up. The question being, whether the bill should be laid upon the table. The Yeas and Noes having been ordered on this question, they were taken, and the bill was laid on the table.—Yeas 107—Noes 79.

The bill providing for taking the fifth Census was ordered to a 3d reading.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Feb. 10, the bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States, for interest on their advances during the late war, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

In the House, the Census Bill and the several appropriation bills passed to a third reading. The discussion of amendments to the bill occupied the House until a late hour.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

It is the duty of those whom the People have selected to do their business in the Legislature to give them a full and faithful account of their proceedings; and it is the right and the duty of the public to pronounce judgment upon their acts. When facts have been ascertained, let praise or censure rest where it belongs.

The Senate it is well known at the commencement of the session was equally divided. Many propositions were made on one side in order to proceed to business, which were uniformly rejected by the other. After eight days the Republicans elected Mr. Hall, a Jackson man, President. It was hoped from Mr. Hall's professions, that he would at least endeavour to do right. A committee was then appointed to examine the votes for Governor, and after a long investigation Mr. Megquier, a Jackson Senator, made a report that Mr. HUNTON was duly elected by the PEOPLE, and pledged his honor to the other members of the committee that the Report should be sent to the House within one day if his exertions could effect it. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Megquier at the Senate board opposed the acceptance of his own report, and many of the principles which he had admitted to be sound while on the committee. The consequence was that after a number of days this report was rejected by the Senate. It came to the House and was there accepted.

A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the Senatorial votes and after 12 or 14 days reported that the sixteen whom the Governor and Council declared elected were duly elected, and also that Mr. Usher and Mr. Pike of York were elected and that there was one vacancy in York and one in Washington. So much of the report as declared the first sixteen elected was accepted by the Senate and the residue was rejected. The Republicans had a majority in the House and the Jackson party knew they could not meet them in convention to fill the vacancies with any prospect of success. Hence the leaders of the party concluded that it was best to break up and go home and permit the government to be dissolved rather than submit to the republican doctrine that "a majority shall rule." Mr. Hall was bound to take upon himself the duties of Governor or resign his office as President of the Senate, neither of which could he be prevailed upon to do. The Jackson party kept him at the Senate chamber, where he continued to preside and vote, when many of them acknowledged that he had no right so to do, inasmuch as his duties as President of the Senate were suspended expressly by the constitution, while he was bound to officiate as Governor. In this state of things the House of Representatives proposed a convention to fill the vacancies in the Senate, which proposition was agreed to by Eight Senators, who were a constitutional majority of the board, Mr. Hall having no right to vote.

After these elections were made, the opinions of the Judges of the S. J. Court arriving, deciding that Mr. Hall and not Mr. Cutler was the person who should officiate as Governor. Mr. Hall then retired from the Senate and took his place in the Council Chamber. An order then passed the Senate declaring Messrs. Appleton, Usher, Bodwell and Hill duly elected and entitled to hold their seats. By the constitution each House is made the Judge of the elections and qualifications of its members. From their decision there is no appeal. After this the members from York and Washington continued to vote and act as other members did, without having their right questioned until Mr. Hunton was qualified as Governor and Mr. Hall returned to the Senate chamber. Mr. Healy had gone home on urgent business, and Mr. Hall then took it upon himself to pronounce in the face of the Records of the Senate that the four gentlemen above named had no right to vote or speak at the Senate board, and by refusing to count their votes, an order was passed to exclude them from the Senate, after a vote had previously passed by a majority of 11 to eight to adjourn the Senate until the next day. By this arbitrary assumption of power the business of the Legislature has been suspended for four days, and the rights of the Senators and People of York and Washington most grossly violated and trampled upon.

By the Rules of the Senate no vote can be reconsidered unless moved by one who voted in the majority and within one day from the time the vote passed; and it requires two thirds of the Senate to dispense with these Rules.—No attempt was made to dispense with the Rules, or to reconsider the vote by which Messrs. Appleton, Usher, Bod-

well and Hill were admitted to their seats. The Parliamentary Rule is that when a question has been once decided it cannot be acted upon again at the same session. When a question has been once decided in either House of Legislature, the decision cannot be reversed, but by a reconsideration of the former vote. By the Constitution no member can be expelled from either House, but by the concurrence of two thirds of its members. Yet this Mr. Hall undertook by virtue of his own power as President of the Senate, to expel four Members of the Senate, who had been regularly admitted by the vote of the board. If this is not tyranny in its odious and oppressive form we know not where it can be found.

Observing such dictation as this on the part of the presiding officer in the Senate, we are borne out in saying what we have in previous papers. The Public can judge whether we are right or wrong.

From the Daily Courier.

Portland, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1830.

DEAR COUSIN EPHRAIM,
Here I am yet, and have n't much else to do, so I might as well keep writing to you; for I spose uncle Joshua's in a peck of trouble about his bushel of corn. I'm pesky fraid he'll lose it yet; for they dont seem to rip up worth a cent since the first night they begun.—The truth was they took hold rather to bash that night; and rippen up them are four new Sinnerers so quick, they scart away four or five more old ones, so they did n't dare to come in again for tu days And that threw 'em all into the suds, head and ears. It was worse than trigging the wheels, for it broke the Sinner wheel right in tu. and left it so flat, that all Job's oxen never could start it, if they had n't got it mended again. They ried, and tried, to keep duin something but they couldn't du the leastest thing.—One time they tried to do something with a little bit of a message that was sent to em on a piece of paper from the House. The President took it in his hand, and held it up, and asked 'em what was best to du with it. Some of 'em motioned that they'd lay it upon the table; but come to consider on it, they found they couldnt according to the constitution, without there was more of 'em to help. They said they couldn't lay it on the table, nor du nothing at all with it. I was afraid the poor old gentleman would have to stand there and hold it till they got the wheel mended again. But I believe he finally let it drop on the table; and I spose there was nothing in the constitution against that.

They got the wheel mended Monday, about eleven or clock, so they could start along a little. But them are four new Sinnerers that they ript up Thursday night, come right back agin Monday and sot down to the great round table; and stood to it through thick and thin, that they want ript up, and no sich thing.—Well, this kicked up a bobbory among 'em, so they thought they'd try to joun. The President counted 'em, and said they were jouned and might go out.—One of the new Sinnerers said the President did n't count right, and they want jouned a bit; and they must set still and have an overhauling about it.

So they sat down agin, all but four or five that put on their hats and great coats and stood backside of the room. The room was chock full of folks looking on and the President told 'em the Sinner was jouned and they might as well go out, but they did n't seem to kear tu, and they put their hats on and began to laugh like Hura. The President sot still in his cheer, for I spose he thought if he left it, some of them are rogusish fellers would be gettin into it. The man that keeps order, told the folks they must take their hats off when they were in the Sinner; but they said they would not, cause the Senate was adjourned.—Then the man went and asked the President if the Sinner was all adjourned, and the President said 'twas, and there was no doubt about it. And the folks felt so tickled to think they could wear their hats when the Sinnerers were setting round the great table, that they kind of whistled a little bit all over the room.

Finally, after settin about half an hour another man got up and mentioned to ajourn, and the President got up and put it to vote agin. He told 'em if they wanted to ajourn, they must say ah, & they said ah this time, and cleared out in five minutes.

But about this ripped up business; instead of rippen up the counsellors, as some thought they would, both Legislatures met together to-day, and called in four counsellors, and nailed 'em down harder with an oath.

They've sot the committees to work like fun now, and its thought they'll turn off business hand over hand; for you know its almost March and then the great supreme court meets here. And they say they have a grand jury that picks up all disorderly and mischievous folks, and carries 'em in to court, and the court puts 'em in jail. These Legislatures have been cuttin up such rigs here all winter, thet they begin to look pretty shy when any thing is said about the first of March, and I don't believe the grand jury 'll be able to find a single

mother's son of 'em when the court gets here.
From you Cousin,
JACK DOWNING.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Kingsbery, Dunlap, Meguire, on the part of the Senate. Boutelle, Clark, of H. on the part of the House.

On Literature and Literary Institutions—Messrs. Meguire Hinds, on the part of the Senate. Bourne, Shaw, Cole, on the part of the House.

On the Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Gardner, Davee, Hinds, on the part of the Senate. Small, Rideout, Powers, Butterfield, Chamberlain, on the part of the House.

On State Lands—Messrs. Phelps, Steele, Gardner, on the part of the Senate. Pond, Chandler, Howard, Scamman, of P. McGuffey, on the part of the House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Dunlap, Kingsbery, on the part of the Senate. Swan, Mowry, Kelsey, on the part of the House.

On the State Prison—Messrs. Ingalls, Drummond, on the part of the Senate. Scamman of S. Sewall, Clark, of L. on the part of the House.

On Turnpikes, Bridges and Canals—Dummond, Morse, on the part of the Senate. Adams of G. Johnson, of F. Allen, of F. on the part of the House.

On the Incorporation of Parishes—Messrs. Hutchinson, Healey, on the part of the Senate. Mitchell, Baxter, Knowlton, on the part of the House.

On Manufacturers—Messrs. Phelps, Steele, on the part of the Senate. Hamlin, Bartlett of H. Farnsworth, on the part of the House.

On the Militia and Military Affairs—Messrs. Steele, Hilton, on the part of the Senate. Emery of H. Parsons, Perkins, on the part of the House.

On Interior Fisheries—Messrs. Hutchins, Hinds, on the part of the Senate. McKown, Shaw, Johnson, on the part of the House.

On Application from sick and wounded Soldiers—Ingalls, Morse, on the part of the Senate. Myrick, Wells, Waterman, of W. on the part of the House.

On Accounts—Messrs. Davee, Hilton, on the part of the Senate. Robinson, Barrell, Mann, on the part of the House.

On Claims—Smith of Newfield, Morse, Nevers, on the part of the House.

THE OXFORD ELECTION.

The House of Representatives has decided by a vote of 111 to 79, that Mr. Ripley is entitled to his seat as a member of Congress for the State of Maine. This decision appears to us most clearly unsound. It will be recollected that in the election in November 1828, Mr. Washburn received 2495 votes and that this was a majority of the number of votes given, unless two ballots, one containing two names, (which were put into the box by mistake, having been intended for state officers elected on the same day) were rightly counted. A majority of the committee on contested elections were of opinion that these ballots ought to be counted which had been returned by the selectmen for each person named on them, as one vote each. It is very clear, that as no voter had a right to give but one vote, they could not be legally counted as two or three votes each. Thus far is conceded by the committee, so also it appears to us equally clear that they ought not to be counted at all. The law requires that the selectmen shall form the list of the names of the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each person, and make a return thereof, and the person who shall receive a majority of the votes so returned is to receive from the Governor a certificate of his election. If a ballot containing two or three names is to be received as a vote, for whom it is to be returned, for the first or the last person named. Certainly for neither. For the voter neither intended to vote for either, nor if he had so intended has he signified his intention. The selectmen do not return the ballots, nor the number of ballots, but the names of the persons voted for, and the number of votes for each. If a ballot containing two names is a vote, it is a vote for two persons, and two names must be returned. But this the committee declare to be illegal. If they return one name and omit the other, it is the selectmen who elect, and not the person who puts in the ballot. If they return neither, there is nothing to be counted. If they merely state the fact as it occurred, they show that the person who gave the ballot did not designate any one for whom he intended to vote, and therefore did not vote. It was argued by some members that the ballots so given must be considered as blank votes. There are two answers to this argument, 1st that they were not blank votes, but if votes at all, votes for two persons, and therefore necessarily rejected, because no voter had a right to vote for two persons; and 2d, if they were blanks they would not be votes, and could not by law be returned, for the law which directs the mode of returning the votes, directs that the names of the persons voted for shall be returned, and that the Governor shall notify the person of his election, who shall receive a majority of the votes so returned. It appears to us therefore

clear that these ballots were not votes which ought to be counted, and that Mr. Washburn, who had a majority of the legal votes, was duly chosen at the first election, and consequently that the second election, when Mr. Ripley received a majority of votes, was void.
Boston Weekly Messenger.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1830.

OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We have occasion at this time to notice this subject. It will be recollected by the people of this County, that at the election in September 1823, the Hon. RENEZ WASHBURN was held up and supported by the Republicans of Oxford Congressional District as a candidate for member of Congress. At that election Mr. Washburn received 2495 votes, which was a majority of all the votes given, unless the ballots, one containing two names, the other three names, which were put into the box by mistake, were rightly counted. The whole number of votes according to the returns of the Selectmen was 4994—necessary to a choice 2498. Of these votes Renez Washburn had 2495; James W. Ripley 2130; Oliver Herriek 162; Samuel A. Bradley 119; and a considerable number for 21 other persons. The day on which votes were thrown for Representative in Congress was the day of the annual election; and on this day mistakes are frequent. It also appears that several of the votes which were returned as scattering in the list of Senators, were evidently intended for Renez Washburn, and were by mistake put into the wrong box. Some of the votes returned as scattering among the votes for a Member of Congress, were for persons residing without the District and for unconstitutional candidates.

It appears by late accounts from Washington that this subject was settled by the House, on Tuesday the 2d inst. in favor of Mr. Ripley, by a vote of 111 to 79. The subject engrossed the attention of the House for the most of eight days, and was very fully discussed on both sides. In favor of Mr. Washburn, Messrs. Storrs, of N. Y. Ellsworth, Pearce, Ingalls, Evans, Boulden, Coke, Goodenow, and Spencer, of N. Y. addressed the House; and in favor of Mr. Ripley, Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Anderson, Morrell, Isaacs, Howard, Sutherland, Smyth, and P. P. Barbour. Of those who spoke in favor of Mr. W. Boulden, Coke and Goodenow are Jackson men; as also are all those who advocated Mr. R's right.

The February number of the Monthly Traveller, and Spirit of the Periodical Press has been received at this office. The publishers of the Traveller will please to accept our thanks for their politeness in sending us a copy of this interesting and amusing work. We think this number superior to the first as it respects its original and selected essays.

In order to correct an error which has crept into some of the papers, we repeat again that the Supreme Judges have not decided the Convention that elected the York and Washington Senators to be unconstitutional; they have only answered the one-side questions proposed by the Jackson Junta. The Constitution itself stands untouched; we understand that measures have been taken by the Executive of this State to ascertain the opinions of the Judges upon the facts as they are.—Port. Adv.

Gov. HUNTON'S MESSAGE.—We have seen the Inaugural Message of Mr. Hunton, the new Governor of Maine. It is altogether a well written and business like document.—Newburyport Herald.

Gov. HUNTON'S Message has reached us.—it is a plain business like document containing just what it should contain, suggestions about public business—no partisan exultations, like those which have so disgraced the messages of some of our great men.—Portsmouth Journal.

"We have read the Message of Gov. HUNTON of Maine with pleasure. It is a sensible and interesting document. It will not suffer by comparison with the messages of his predecessors in office." Boston Patriot.

We do not know when we have heard of a more distressing occurrence than is related in letters just received from Nashville, in Tennessee. Mr. Thomas A. Duncan (brother of Gen. Joseph Duncan, the Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois) left Nashville for New Orleans early in December, with an intention to settle in the latter place. Having made his arrangements there, he was returning to Nashville, but, being in ill health and somewhat delirious from fever, he was landed at Iberville, and was received with kindness at Mr. Robert Bell's of that place, a connection of his wife. On the 27th December, being left in charge of two men, they were overtaken by sleep, and just before daylight, Mr. Duncan rose, got out of the house, and it was supposed waded into the river until the cold drove him from it, when endeavoring to find Mr. Bell's house, (the houses being much alike) he mistook it for another, occupied as a store by a Frenchman. This person came to the door when Mr. D. knocked at it—closed the door on seeing him, went back and got a sword, and on returning, stabbed him to the heart! Mr. D. was about 27 years of age, much beloved by his friends, and

has left a wife and two children to lament his death.—National Intelligencer.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.

On Wednesday last, the planet Venus, which, for several weeks, has made a brilliant appearance in the south west, immediately after sunset, and been visible at noon day, attained its greatest brilliancy. Its appearance, at that time, viewed with a telescope, corresponded to that of the moon when five days old, about one quarter of the illuminated part being turned towards the earth. Although the planet will continue to approach us until the 7th of March, yet its light will rapidly diminish, and on that day, coming between us and the sun, it will be no longer visible; after which day, more and more of the enlightened part will again be turned towards the south, until the 21st of Dec. and her brilliancy will increase until the 25th of April, 1831, when the planet will have the same appearance as on Wednesday last, but it will rise and set before the sun, and cannot be seen in the evening.

If the path of Venus was in the same level or plain as that of the earth; it would appear, to us to pass across the sun at every inferior conjunction, and produce an annular eclipse; but, this not being the case, the phenomenon rarely occurs, happening twice in about 113 years. At the inferior conjunction, on the 7th March Venus will be at about its greatest distance above the orbit of the earth, or nearly nine degrees north of the sun, and, consequently, at far too great a distance to produce a transit.—The next transit will happen in 1874 and 1882—the last happened in 1761 and 1769; by the results of the observations made on them, our distance from the sun and the planets, was determined with a degree of precision not before attained.—Palladium.

MIGHTY EFFECTS OF STEAM.—It was mentioned, says the N. Y. American, by Professor Kenwick, in his lecture on Tuesday evening, that during the great European struggle, England employed about 400,000 persons in and about steam-engines, and that these engines turned out finished work, equal in quantity to what the labor of two hundred millions of human beings could have effected; that is, equal to the sum of the industry of all the active population of the whole globe.

SAILING ON A RAIL ROAD.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 23d inst. says, "We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the Rail Road with the Car which has been constructed to be propelled by means of a Sail. The wind being fair and fresh, it was carried along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and excited a great deal of admiration at the facility with which it was managed."

We understand that a dwelling house in Greene, belonging to Mr. Stevens was consumed by fire on the 30th ult. On the discovery of the fire, Mrs. Stevens, (the wife of the young gentleman of the house) threw her infant child out of the chamber window, & made her escape by following it. The wife of old Mr. Stevens and a grand child (a little boy) perished in the flames. Mr. Stevens, (the old gentleman) made his escape from the window after being badly burnt, but soon after died by reason of the excessive coldness of the weather. The fire caught from coals being put in the cellar.

DIED.

In this Village, on the ninth inst. DAVID SMITH, Esq. aged 30 years.—It is due to his memory to say: He was an intelligent, respected, and useful citizen, a dutiful and affectionate son, a kind and generous neighbor, an accurate man of business, a confidential friend; and, if "an honest man is the noblest work of God," he was honestly entitled to the superior claim.—Although he has left neither wife nor children to lament his early exit; he has left a numerous retinue of relatives and friends.—May the Lord in his infinite compassion sanctify this bereavement, and comfort the mourners with the consolations of his grace.

In North Yarmouth, Miss Susan Blanchard, aged 21.—Mr. James Field, aged 73.—Mrs. M. Colcord, aged 43.

In Fryeburg, on the 13th inst. Henry Martyn, youngest son of Doct. René Barrows, aged 1 year 6 months.

In Parsonsfield, 2d inst. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Hon. Rufus McIntire, Member of Congress from York District, aged 33.

LUCK, LUCK.

\$ 28 40 A PRIZE OF \$400
7 33 52 A PRIZE OF \$100

WERE both sold at Barton's Lottery Office last week, besides a large number of smaller prizes. Not long since Barton sold Combination

20 24 44 A PRIZE OF \$1000

Tickets constantly on hand, and a lottery draws about every week. Letters enclosing cash or prize tickets punctually attended to.—It is certainly an object to purchase a Ticket when they are obtained so easily, and money is so sure. For Prizes call or send to BARTON'S.

Feb. 18. 3 35

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN.
The store formerly occupied by Lench & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.
Portland, June 17, 1829.

THE ARIEL, A SEMI-MONTHLY LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS GAZETTE.

Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts.

On Saturday, the first of May, 1830, the First number of the ARIEL, volume 4th, will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can enhance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the FOURTH VOLUME of the ARIEL, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a Literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, [expressly adapted for binding] with four columns a page. It consists of the choicest literary brilliancy from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American Publications of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consists of Original Matter, written exclusively for the Ariel, being notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling in the smallest degree in religious and political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet thus filled, eight elegant copper plate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be \$1.50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these.—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new volume will contain twelve.—The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for the Ariel. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the toilet, stored with the most valuable literary brilliancy of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

Any person who will procure sixty subscribers to the Ariel, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Waverley Novels, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of the Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty-three subscribers, and remit \$35 in payment thereof shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollet and Bisset's History of England, in nine royal octavo volumes, illustrated by 9 fine engravings—and the Ariel.

Any person who will procure ten subscribers and remit the subscription, shall receive a copy of the Remembrer Me for 1829, containing 8 engravings, and a copy of the The Pearl for 1829, containing 7 engravings—together with the Ariel.

The above are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well-known booksellers. The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Pittsburg, Baltimore, New-York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same: as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for the ARIEL be received by the first of May.

For three years past the ARIEL has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid,) be furnished with a specimen of the ARIEL, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way directed, but in that case, at the risk of whoever orders them. Address

EDMUND MORRIS, Jan. 1830. 95, Chesnut-St. Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above work received at this Office.

LA GRANGE'S OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF THE SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor a fresh supply of this genuine and valuable Ointment, which has been used with much unparalleled success in this part of the country in the cure of this disagreeable and troublesome disorder. It will also cure the tinea lupinis or scald head.

Persons who wish to purchase Medicines of genuine quality will do well not to purchase of pedlars, as medicines which are good are not hawked about the country. All medicines sold by the subscriber will be warranted genuine.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Feb. 20. 3 35

ASHES!

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goods, the other half CASH.

INCREASE ROBISON.

Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 tf

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on Wednesday the 25th of February, and the Female Department under the care of Miss E. T. Jones, on the tenth of March.

Young Ladies may be instructed in all the Ornamental Branches as well as Moral and Manners. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 4, 1830. 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, WILLIAM P. DEWE'S Practice of Medicine, a new and valuable work—Cooper's Lectures, last edition with notes by Tyrell—Conversation Lexicon, vol. 1, the cheapest work ever published in the United States, and ought to be in every private as well as social library. A new supply of the American Jurist or Law Magazine; subscribers can be accommodated, with any number of the work. Also a further assortment of Unitarian Tracts. These tracts are printed on good paper and sold at about a mill a page. Likewise the Maine Register for 1830. Also for sale cheap, one good toned Violin.

ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, Feb. 20, 1830. 3 35

WANTED.

To contract for a quantity of Deep Joist, sawed from hard pine, free from sap, knots, &c. for which Cash will be paid.

The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases—

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE excruciating pain—the decripitude and deformity, and the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from despair of a cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of Dr. JEBB'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT, even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough surprising cures by means of this powerful Liniment, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed.—The Liniment is also used with success for Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, stiffness of the Joints, Chills, &c.

Price, 50 cts. a bottle.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceeding bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Complaints of the eyes proceeding from a cold, as weakness, soreness, &c. have been essentially benefited by its use. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom, over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, (near of Hanover-street,) near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me)

* * Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

* * A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Feb. 23. 35 4w

PERIODICALS.

THE subscriber is Agent for the following valuable periodical works, and will deliver them to subscribers without any expense of postage, viz: NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The American JURIST or Law Magazine.

The American JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The CHRISTIAN EXAMINER and GENERAL REVIEW.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.

The CONVERSATION LEXICON &c. &c.

Also on hand and for sale a very general assortment of Books in the various branches of Literature and science, with a large lot of Miscellaneous Books which will be sold at a great bargain if called for soon. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Feb. 11. 34 3w

The following were the drawn ballots in the Second Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery for 1830, viz:

7-33-46-27-4-60-31-30-38

and in the sixth class of the Steam Navigation, viz:

15-13-51-55-5-38-11-56-48

In these Classes BARTON sold several handsome prizes. Another Class draws to-morrow, and another next week. In these hard times, if you wish for more cash, purchase a Ticket and you are pretty certain of a fortune.

Book and Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

[From the U. S. Gazette.]

THE INDIAN'S SONG.

"Lo, the poor Indian."—POPE.
Land where brightest waters flow;
Land where loveliest forests grow;
Where the warrior drew the bow;
Native land farewell.

He who made you stream and tree,
Made the white and red man free;
Gave the Indian's home to be
Mid the forest wilds.

Have the waters ceased to flow?
Have the forests ceased to grow?
Why does our brother bid us go
From our native homes?

Here in infancy we play'd;
Here our happy wigwags made;
Here our father's graves are laid;
Must we leave these all?

White men tell us God is high,
Pure and just in yonder sky;
Will not then his searching eye
See the Indian's wrong?

[From the Hampshire Gazette.]

ABSTRACTS FROM SILIMAN'S "JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS," FOR JANUARY, 1830.

Origin of Springs and Fountains.—Geo. W. Long adduces facts from which he thinks it may be demonstrated that springs flowing on the sides of hills, and in deep places and wells, receive their water from the condensation of vapor exhaled under the surface, and not from rains. The heaviest rains seldom penetrate more than a few inches, especially on the sides of hills where springs are the most numerous. Springs that have their sources near the surface fail in periods of drought, because the vapor escapes through the dry earth into the atmosphere. Rains or a moist atmosphere, by moistening the ground, form an impediment to the escape of the vapor. There is a great amount of exhalation, in the form of vapor, constantly going on from the interior of the earth towards its surface; strata of rocks and various kinds of earth oppose the escape of this vapor, and convert it into water, which falls into cavities or saturates the earth underneath, and gives a supply for springs. The origin of the subterranean water which affords the exhalation is not explained. The editor suggests that it may be derived, not directly but ultimately, from rains and waters upon the surface, which sink into the earth and are distributed through the interior, or there may be some great subterranean reservoirs of water. He does not doubt the formation of vapor and its condensation into water in the earth.

Mechanics.—Zechariah Allen has published at Providence, "the Science of Mechanics, adapted as a manual for Mechanics and Manufacturers." This book may save the expense of many useless and abortive experiments. An immense amount of property has been squandered in unavailing experiments, and in the construction of mills and machinery, from a want of a theoretical knowledge of mechanical powers, and a practical knowledge of their application. This work treats of gravitation, cohesion, friction, heat, motion, hydrodynamics, water wheels, pneumatics, windmills, elements of machinery, wheel work, &c.

In regard to heating rooms, Mr. Allen calculates that it costs ten times as much for fuel to produce an equal degree of heat in an apartment by means of ordinary open fire places, as by close stoves with long pipes; and that an open Franklin stove requires nearly three times the expense for fuel as a close stove with long pipes.

The motion of overshot water wheels is sometimes seriously obstructed by the quantity of back-water sucked up by the ascending bucket, when it first leaves the water. Dr. Bigelow says this difficulty may be remedied by making a few small holes near the base of the bucket, communicating with the next bucket. The air will enter thro' these holes and prevent the suction; the water which escapes through these holes only flows from one bucket to the next, and the effect is inconsiderable, when compared with the advantage gained.

Malaria, or bad air.—The Journal has a long article to show that fever and ague, intermittent and remitting fevers, and some other diseases, result from those poisonous exhalations, which arise from marshes, morasses, ponds, canals, swamps, wet pastures and meadows, bogs, newly cleared lands, neglected gardens and ruins, and inundated plantations. Juicy weeds and aquatic plants in a state of decay yield more of these noxious effluvia than other vegetables. To subdue the causes of malaria, it is recommended to drain or fill up wet ground, and to prevent the collection of pools and standing water where vegetation flourishes.

Next in importance are clearness and ventilation. Fire and smoke have been found of great utility. In the low countries of Carolina, emigrants, teamsters, &c. find no injury from sleeping in the open air, because they build a large fire of logs and lay themselves beside it.

Natural Gas.—The village of Fredonia, N. Y. about 40 miles from Buffalo, and two from Lake Erie, is lighted by natural gas. The inflammable gas ascends through a hole in the fetid limestone rock, and is conveyed by pipes through the whole village; 100 lights are fed from it at an expense of one dollar and fifty cents yearly for each.—The gas is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal.

Origin of Coal.—A man in Monongalia county, Va. in digging a well, penetrating a layer of bituminous coal at the depth of 34 feet, and about five feet lower came to another stratum of coal. Between these strata he found a piece of wood perfectly sound, except its being a little charred. It is inferred from this that wood buried in the earth is the origin of coal beds.

Much of the land in the Ohio and Mississippi valley is "made land," to the depth of 40 feet or more. A man in Warren county, Ohio found a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, in a perfectly sound state, forty feet below the surface. It was on high table land, 20 miles from the Ohio river.

Light of the fixed Stars.—The light of the sun is estimated to be one million times greater than that of the moon;—and Dr. Wollaston concludes, from various experiments, that the light which reaches us from the brightest of the fixed stars, Sirius, (Dogstar,) does not exceed a 20,000,000,000th part of the sun's light, and that the light of the star Lyra is about the 180,000,000,000th part of the sun's light. The distance of the fixed stars is a problem not yet solved.

Temperature of the Sea.—It has been ascertained by many experiments that the temperature of the sea at a distance from land always decreases (that is the water is colder) in exact proportion to the depth. At the depth of 2144 feet the water was found to be 19 degrees Reaumur (equal to 43 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer) colder than at the surface, without calculating the rise of mercury, while the thermometer was coming up. These facts seem inconsistent with the theory of M. Cordier, that the interior is an ocean of fire.

ADVICE TO YOUTH.

EXTRACT.—"Envy none their superior endowments, whether bodily or mental. If you build your happiness on the good opinion of others; if you love praise, envy, unless you are constantly on your guard, will enter your bosom. Wherever you see beauty, talents, or popularity, you will be grieved that they are not your own. But courageously contend against the beginnings of so foul a vice. Whatever you think, let not your thoughts be audible. Whisper not a word of evil against those who excel you, but compel your heart to rejoice at their success. Accustom yourselves to a generous manner of speaking of those who outshine you—and with whatever reluctance you do this at first, you will in time bring over your feelings to the side of your reason.

"Whilst you do not calumniate any one who possesses more merit than yourself, have too much dignity of sentiment to slander those who you suppose have foibles and vices from which you believe yourselves exempt. Avoid pride as an odious, and vanity as a contemptible vice. Be humble, but talk not of humility, nor affect it in your external deportment; for, like certain volatile spirits, the virtue entirely evaporates when exposed to the air! Let your humility appear chiefly to your heavenly Father, who is acquainted with every motion of your heart.

"Let there be no affectation in any part of your character, but let sincerity govern all your actions. Be simple and undisguised without any secrets and mysteries. Be artless and unreserved in conversation, but at the same time discreet. Talk not too much, for you may repent of your rash speeches, but will seldom have cause to repent your silence. Cover all your good qualities with the veil of modesty—leave them to be discovered by others, and never ostentatiously display them.

"Whilst you boast not of your good qualities, be constantly on your guard against your prevailing passion. Among all the sins, there is a particular one which most easily besets us. There is a weak part in your mind which you must endeavor to strengthen by all the means of reason and religion. Whether it is idleness, intemperance, irascibility, envy, pride or covetousness, fortify yourself against the attacks of the enemy. Leave not the place a moment exposed, but defend it night and day. You may yet stand, but take heed lest you fall.

"Let moderation preside over all your conduct—avoid extremes, and balance one virtue by another. There is scarcely any action, however good it may be in itself, which, if carried too far, does not degenerate into a vice. Be moderate in particular in your expectations of earthly felicity, for this world is a scene of trial and contains sorrow as well as joy.

"Do not give way to a disconsolate spirit. Happiness does not universally prevail, but it predominates even on earth. God is good to all and his tender mercies are over all his works. There are

many pleasures of the senses of which you may innocently partake; and they are daily and hourly renewed. You have the pleasures of the imagination and understanding, of conversation and friendship, of sympathy and devotion."—*Freeman's Sermons.*

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,
CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS,
PORTLAND.

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIES' Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix'd Cloths from 8/3 to 8/8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Ginghams; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2.75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts. Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worsteds; Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladies' Silk, Beaver, Hoseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lavas; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and col'd Cambrics; Plain and fig'd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambrick & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

NEW-YORK AMULET AND LADIES' LITERARY & RELIGIOUS CHRONICLE.

PROSPECTUS.
THE primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker-worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall pourtray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays, and scriptural illustrations. We shall endeavor to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating overtones—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL and DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying from grave to gay, from lively to serene—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humorous story—an allegory—a ballad—or a song, will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium, to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The entire service of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for sometime past been a contributor to the English periodicals, are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavors to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New-York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New-York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings.
New York, Jan. 9, 1830.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese.
Jan. 25.

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, UNION ROW, Middle-street, PORTLAND,

HAS just received for the Winter trade, every description of

DRY GOODS.

Such as CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; Camblets; Plaids; Silks; Ticks; Calicoes; Lace Veils; Linens; Merinoes; Merino Shawls; Double ground Laces; Bobbinett Laces; Damasks; Diapers; Cotton Warps; Sheetings; Shirtings, with almost every variety of STAPLE GOODS, usually wanted, which will be offered at such prices as will give satisfaction to the buyer under any reasonable circumstance whatever.

H. P. would also suggest that he has this day received a big lot of Live Geese and Russia

FEATHERS,

of a superior quality.
January, 1st, 1830. 6w 28

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house in Paris, lately occupied by Benjamin Pratt, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two good COWS, one yearling HEIFER, one two year old BULL, one HORSE, one SLEIGH, nine SHEEP, 1 WAGON and HARNESS, also, sundry articles of Household Furniture, and other articles being part of the personal estate of said Benjamin Pratt. Six months credit will be given for all sums over \$5, with good security on interest.
ELMINA PRATT, by
LEVI WHITMAN, her attorney.
Paris, Feb. 10th, 1830. 3w 34

LOST.

BY the subscriber, in or about the mills near Bethel-Hill, on the twenty-eighth day of December last, a Calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, containing the following described notes of hand, viz: one running to Samuel Page, for eighty dollars, payable to him or order in stock or produce, signed by William Walcott and Solomon Walcott, and endorsed by said Page to Jonathan Page; one running to John B. Page, for five dollars, and signed by Stephen G. Stevens; one given to the subscriber, dated March 27, 1829, for three dollars and fifty-four cents, payable to me or order on demand, and signed by Isaac Cummings; one given to the subscriber, for three dollars and thirty-seven cents, payable to me or order on demand, and signed by John W. Peabody; and one given to the subscriber, for about forty-seven dollars and forty cents, and dated the last of May or first of June last, payable to me or order in stock in September last, signed by John Harris: all of said notes being on interest, and where the dates are not mentioned, they are not recollected.

There were also several other notes in said Pocketbook not recollected, together with other papers of no value to any but the subscriber. Any person who has found said Pocketbook, and who will return the same or give information where it can be obtained, shall be liberally rewarded by me.
MOSES T. CROSS.
Bethel, Jan. 7, 1830. 29

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that she has commenced the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY business in this village, (a few rods east of Mr. Smith's Inn) where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom. Having received the latest and most approved Fashions, she hopes by punctuality and attention to give general satisfaction.
[T] All orders for cutting and making Dresses, Coats, Habits, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, &c. faithfully attended to.
Norway-Village, Dec. 15, 1829. 25

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where A has been received, Mixt BROAD CLOTHS, cheap! BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap"! Mixt CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap"! CAMBLETS and LACES, "Dog cheap"! BOMBAZETT and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap"! Black Lace VEILS, "exceeding cheap"! SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap"! CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em"! GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap"! Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever! SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough"! BLANKETS, "reduced prices"! Bleach'd COTTON, "less than usual prices"! "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED.

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly."
WM. D. LITTLE.
Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT

PREPARED Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent.
Norway, Feb. 9. 1yoc

MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received by the subscriber a new and fresh supply of Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Lee's Billious Pills; Pulmonary Balsam; German Elixer, a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds; Headache snuff; Thompson's Eye-water; Imperial Itch Ointment; Court Plaster; Camphor; Opium; Sugar of Lead; Cream tartar; Aloes; Gum Myrrh; Arrow Root; Anise seed; Cantharides, or Spanish Flies; Jalap; Calomel; Ipecac; Tartar Emetic; Corrosive Sublimite; Red Lavender; Oil Peppermint; Oil Almonds; Balsam Capaiva; Oil Rosemary; Oil Spike; Nitric Acid; Red Precipitate; Pink; Senna; Squills Quassia. Ink Powder; Black and Red Ink; Indelible Ink, for marking on cotton or Linen, handsomely put up in cases; Blue Vitriol; Nut Galls; Otter &c. &c. All the above articles are of genuine character, and are warranted such to the purchaser—and will be sold at fair prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Feb. 12. 3w—24

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern.

Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

The following STANDARD MEDICINES has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

Persons

SUFFERING under the following Complaints, viz:

Scrofula,	Foul Festering Frup-tions,
Leprosy,	Pimpled & Carbuncled Faces,
Salt Rheum,	Sore Eyes,
St. Anthony's Fire,	Sore Legs,
Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected,	Scald Head,
White Scellings,	Ulcers,
Violent Eruptions, after Meazles,	Venerial Taints, when Mercury has failed,
Scurvey,	

and all disorders arising from an impure state of the Blood and Humors, and who are desirous to obtain the best Spring and Autumnal Medicine known, are assured that

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

Continue Unrivalled for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of these complaints.

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Advertisement

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE. THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the Consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected Cold.—By estimation it appears that one hundred and fifty thousand persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harassing Cough that generally ensues—which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last Ulcerating Lungs. Violent and repeated Asthmatic attacks also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. The Pills are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For Colds, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, tightness and stricture across the Chest, Wheezing, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders in which the purchasers of Dr Relfe's Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, 1 dollar; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his counting room over No. 97, (formerly called 70.) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall. Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me)

*Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

*A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Jan. 26. 31 4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will reward any person who will give him information of having purchased an AXE of William Lord of Norway, at any time between the first of September last and the present time. The Axe is supposed to have been sold in Norway, Paris, Oxford or Waterford. WILLIS SAMPSON.
Norway, Feb. 6, 1830. *33